



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 25, NUMBER 40

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY 2, 1956

Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

PRICE FREEZE

The French government has announced it will order a halt to further price increases. The decree will set a limit on the prices that can be charged for consumer goods. The cost of many items in France has been rising steadily for the past 6 months.

ATOMIC EXCHANGE

The United States and Britain have agreed to increase their exchange of information on atomic research. We will give the British Navy data on our atom-powered submarines. In return, we will benefit from Britain's experiments with small nuclear power plants and atomic engines for surface ships, aircraft, and land vehicles.

JAPAN VOTES

Japanese voters will go to the polls July 8 to choose 127 members of the upper house of the Diet (Parliament). The upper house has a total of 250 members. The 2 major political parties, the Liberal-Democrats and the Socialists, have been conducting a lively campaign. The main issue is over what policies Japan should follow in peace-treaty negotiations with the Soviet Union.

VETERANS' EDUCATION

The government's program of free education for World War II veterans will end July 25. In 12 years, about 7,800,000 former servicemen have received 14½ billion dollars to pay for their schooling. Close to half of all those who served in the war took advantage of the opportunity.

INFORMATION CENTER

The United States and West Berlin governments will build a new information center. The institution will be located near the Soviet sector of East Berlin. The present center attracts about 1,000 visitors a day. One-third of them come from the Eastern zone of Germany.

MORE FERTILIZER

Jordan is moving ahead with plans to recover potash, useful for fertilizer, from the Dead Sea. She hopes to export the valuable material to Asian and African lands. Experts have estimated the Dead Sea contains enough potash to supply the needs of the world for 250 years. Israel is already operating a plant at the southern end of the sea to get potash for her own farms.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

The Senate and the House of Representatives have approved a \$28,000,000 building program for the Capitol Hill area in Washington. The major items include work on a new Senate office building, a new House office building, and improvements to the United States Capitol.



SEIBEL IN RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

Will Nations Disarm?

UN Commission Once Again Is Seeking to Reach Agreement on Means of Trimming the World's Armed Forces

CAN a safe formula for world disarmament be worked out? A new effort is being made to find the answer by the United Nations Disarmament Commission, now meeting in New York.

Over the past 10 years, the international group has devoted much of its time to the study of disarmament. Up to now, it has had little success in getting countries to cut the size of their armed forces. A major reason for failure has been that the United States and the Soviet Union, the world's 2 most powerful nations, have not been able to reach agreement on the subject.

Only on certain broad ideas do the United States and Russia agree. Each nation says that a world-wide reduction in arms is a worthwhile goal. Each feels that an international control group should be set up to carry out a gradual reduction of weapons and forces. Beyond this point, there are deep disagreements. Among the issues on which U.S. and Soviet views collide are the following:

Controls. We have long insisted that arms inspection is a necessary part of any disarmament program. We contend

that arms inspectors must be permitted to move around widely in the course of their duties.

As a part of the inspection program, President Eisenhower suggested last summer that the Russians be permitted to photograph any or all of our territory from the air, and that we be permitted to photograph theirs. The Soviet Union has not looked at all favorably on this proposal. Russian leader Nikita Khrushchev has indicated that he regards it as an invasion of national privacy.

The Soviet Union has not agreed to allow inspectors to move around freely within her borders to check on possible violations of disarmament regulations. The Russians have agreed to limited inspection—of ports, rail junctions, and airfields.

Soviet leaders say that, in case one country should be planning war, nuclear weapons would have to be delivered by plane or ship. Hence, they declare that limited inspection would be effective. They contend that in such a large country as the United States or the Soviet Union, it would be impossible to check everywhere.

(Concluded on page 2)

Weather Bureau Serves Us Well

Radar and Other New Devices Help Lookouts to Spot Oncoming Storms

THE United States Weather Bureau has some encouraging news to report: It is making progress in predicting bad storms.

In the past two years, our nation suffered 1½ billion dollars' worth of damage from hurricanes. While weathermen don't hope to prevent the storms, they are learning to track them down. As a result, earlier warnings are possible.

The United States Weather Bureau has just launched a big hurricane research project at West Palm Beach, Florida. There, experts will study everything having to do with hurricanes. Their equipment includes 3 Air Force planes which can fly into a storm and determine its speed and direction.

The Weather Bureau is also expanding its network of radar stations for tracking storms of all kinds—hurricanes and less violent blows. A new teletype network now links weather stations on the Gulf of Mexico with those along the east coast as far north as Maine. During the hurricane season, the stations can relay up-to-the-minute information.

This is good news to people who live in regions where hurricanes strike. In time of danger, an early warning can save both lives and property.

We all rely on the Weather Bureau whether it's the hurricane season or not. Weather makes news every day of the year. Newspapers tell about it on their front pages. Most people take a squint at the weather report before they read anything else.

Rain or shine, good or bad, we can't dodge the weather. It has a lot to do with our fun and our work. When it rains, the family picnic is called off. So is the ball game. Nobody wants to start a vacation trip in rain or fog.

The weather affects all kinds of business. A farmer may see his crops ruined when hailstones or high winds beat down on his fields. Heavy fogs and sleet keep planes on the ground, and airlines lose money. Floods and snowdrifts sometimes stop trains and trucks from delivering goods.

The weather helps or hurts us. It always gives us something to talk about. It's little wonder that scientists spend so much time trying to figure it out. The Weather Bureau is on the job every minute of the day.

Weathermen say their daily forecasts are right 6 times out of 7. Long-range forecasts aren't quite that good, but they are right more often than they were 5 years ago. We get reports faster than we used to.

Because forecasts are usually reliable, people pay attention to them. (Concluded on page 6)



To See or Not to See: That Is the Question

RAY IN KANSAS CITY STAR

Will Nations Disarm?

(Concluded from page 1)

U.S. officials regard limited inspection as a step in the right direction. However, they don't think it goes far enough.

Arms Reduction. We want maximum forces of 2,500,000 men for Russia, Red China, and ourselves; 750,000 for Great Britain and France; and 500,000 for others.

The Soviet Union is urging that the armed forces of the United States, Red China, and itself be cut to 1,500,000. Under the Russian proposal, Britain and France would be allowed 650,000 troops with 200,000 for other nations.

We feel that we could not possibly cut our troops at this time to the level desired by the Soviet Union. The keystone of our strategy is our overseas bases. The presence of our troops on these bases acts as a constant curb on Soviet aggression, our leaders contend.

If we should reduce our troops to 1,500,000—as Russia desires—some of our overseas bases would be dangerously weakened. Our allies are not strong enough to stand up to the Soviet Union without our help.

On the other hand, a reduction of forces by Russia to 1,500,000—it is believed—would not have any great effect on that country's strength. Lying on the great land mass of Europe-Asia, she is close to the free-world areas which she most wants to control—such regions as western Europe, the Middle East, and southern Asia. With air power, guided missiles, and other modern weapons, Russia can—western observers believe—safely reduce her forces without any loss of striking power.

In fact, this thinking is believed to

be behind the announcement a few weeks ago that the Soviet Union would reduce its armed forces by 1,200,000 men by May 1957. While some U.S. officials felt the move to be mildly encouraging, others took a less optimistic view. The latter contended that Russia was motivated not so much by a desire to reduce her armed forces in the cause of world peace as by a pressing need for more manpower on farms and in factories.

Timing. Another area of disagreement has been the schedule on which disarmament would be carried out. It is pretty well agreed that the program could be accomplished only through a step-by-step procedure, but the Soviet Union has not accepted the schedule that our country favors.

Step No. 1—under our program—would permit inspection on a limited scale in each country. It would really be a test in order to iron out the kinks in the inspection program.

Each country would set aside a certain area where inspection teams of the other country might go and look for hidden arms. Of course, this inspection—limited to certain areas—would not be very effective in reducing armaments. Each country could move its soldiers and arms into another part of the nation where no inspection was permitted.

However, this part of the program would be regarded mainly as a necessary preliminary to later stages. By succeeding in a limited way, this step—it is felt—would inspire confidence and would encourage the participating nations to embark on a wider inspection program. In time, inspection

might be permitted in all parts of each nation.

Step No. 2 would cut the strength of armies, providing that inspections had been agreed upon. As we have already indicated, there is disagreement over the size of the cuts. However, if both sides could agree on inspection, it is generally felt that a figure on troop cuts could be worked out.

Each of the big countries would be expected to furnish lists of military strength, and each nation would promise to carry out the agreed cuts. Inspectors would see that each country lived up to its word.

Step No. 3 would be to tackle the problem of the atomic-hydrogen bombs. This step would concern mainly us and the Soviet Union, the only 2 nations with big quantities of these weapons.

Why would nuclear disarmament be handled differently than disarmament affecting other types of weapons? For one thing, the nuclear weapons are the ones upon which both we and Russia are depending as a last resort in case of war. For each nation, the H-bombs are the "big punch." The terribly destructive nature of these weapons demands special attention in any disarmament program.

Also, it is more difficult to make an accurate check on the number of atomic weapons held by a nation than it is to assess the country's armed strength in other respects. It would be extremely difficult to hide large numbers of men, battleships, or planes. But bombs and guided missiles can be hidden underground. Both land and air inspection teams would have a hard time finding them all.

As a start, we, Russia, and other lands would furnish lists of nuclear bombs and materials. Each nation would agree not to make more of the terrible weapons.

The inspection teams would do their best to check on the lists from each land. They would watch supplies of newly mined uranium and other atomic materials—and try to see that these materials were used for peaceful purposes. If nations found that they trusted each other a little more after several years, the world might begin to destroy its atomic weapons.

Some countries—Great Britain and France, for example—would like to see these terrible weapons destroyed right away. Thirty of the modern bombs, experts say, could destroy France and most of its 43,000,000 people. Fifteen of the bombs could wipe out Britain and nearly all of its 50,000,000 people.

Naturally the British and French are worried about the danger they face if war should start. We sympathize with the British and French, but point out to our allies that Russia is not willing to destroy her atomic and hydrogen bombs now. So we feel we must keep our bombs for the time being—to protect ourselves and our allies. Only after a careful step-by-step program has been carried out would we dare to give up our atomic weapons.

It is not possible to describe the timing of the Soviet program as completely as we can ours. In general, the Russians have pushed the idea of a 3-year program with controls on weapons other than A-bombs to take effect 2 months after the nations have agreed on a disarmament treaty. The Soviet Union has ignored nuclear controls in its plans. It has taken a generally chilly view of U. S. proposals.

In view of these disagreements, is there really any chance of putting a disarmament plan into operation? Some feel that disarmament can never be accomplished, and contend that most of the talk which goes on today over this subject is simply maneuvering for propaganda purposes. They point out that disarmament has never succeeded in the past, and feel that it will not be effective in the future so long as national rivalries exist.

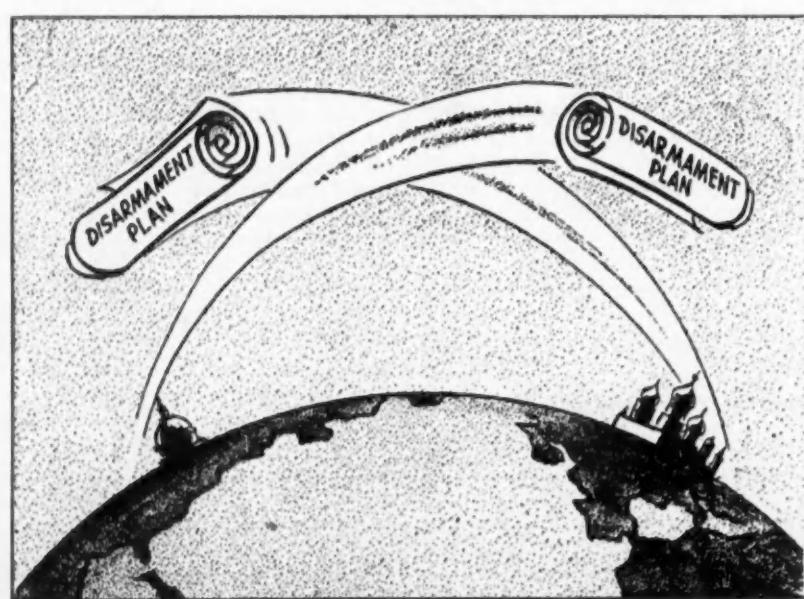
Others take a different view. They point out that the H-bomb has changed the whole concept of warfare, and has made today's arms race many times more dangerous than those of the past. These grim facts, they feel, make it imperative that we keep trying to work out a practical system of disarmament. Realization that nuclear weapons could destroy civilization may—it is felt—be the driving force that eventually will break the long arms stalemate between the United States and the Soviet Union.

—By HOWARD SWEET

Pronunciations

Aden—ä'dn
Aswan—ä-s-wän'
Ben-Gurion—bén-goor'i-on
Dmitri Shepilov—dém-mé'tré shép'é-lawf
Fernando Balaunde—fér-nán'dó bá'lá-ōn'dé

Gamal Nasser—gä-mäl' nás'er
Hernando Silos—ér-nán'dó see'lés
Hodeida—hō-dá'dá
Jawaharlal Nehru—juh-wä-hur-läl' né-rōō
Manuel Prado—mä-nwé'l prá'dó
Moshe Sharett—mö-zhá' shá-rét'
Nikita Khrushchev—nyí-ké'tuh króosh-chawf
Oscar Unzaga—ös'kär öön'sá-gá
Sanaa—són-ā'
Saudi Arabia—sá-oó'dé ä-ray'bí-ä
Yemen—yém'un



WHITE IN CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

HARRIS AND EWING
HAROLD E. STASSEN

NEWSMAKER

SOME people call Harold E. Stassen the U. S. Secretary of Peace. His real title, of course, is Special Assistant to the President on Disarmament. The job gives him the same rank as that of a Cabinet officer.

Stassen's assignment is one which few would envy. Put in a nutshell, it's this: Do something about disarmament.

The job is touchy, because results hinge so largely on Russia. To accomplish anything, Stassen must get the Soviet Union to agree on plans for cutting down on the production of nuclear weapons—and see that they stick to their word! Fortunately, the former governor of Minnesota isn't easily discouraged. He has tackled his duties with optimism.

Stassen has had a long career, though he's now only 49. Born on a Minnesota farm, he studied law, and at the age of 23 won his first public office—that of county attorney.

In 1938, with his eye on bigger and better jobs, Stassen ran for governor of Minnesota. While he wasn't well known, he was a good campaigner. He won the election. At 31, he was the youngest man ever to hold that office in Minnesota. Stassen was twice re-elected.

When World War II came along, Stassen resigned as governor and went in the Navy. He saw action in the Pacific and wound up with the rank of captain. In 1945, he was given leave from his military duties to become one of the U. S. delegates to the meeting in San Francisco which set up the United Nations.

The Minnesota governor tried to win the Republican nomination for President in both 1948 and 1952—but he didn't even come close. Between elections he was President of the University of Pennsylvania—a position in which he was able to travel and make speeches. When he saw he didn't have a chance at the 1952 convention, he switched the Minnesota delegation to back Eisenhower. He's helped the President ever since.

Before he became disarmament chief, Stassen managed our foreign aid program as head of the Foreign Operations Administration. He took his present post in March 1955.

Well over 6 feet tall, Stassen is quick moving and unfailingly pleasant, his associates say. When on vacation, the former governor enjoys swimming and reading, and, as he puts it, "just old-fashioned porch-sitting." Stassen and his wife have two children.

—By HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE

Russia Seeking Ties with Yemen

Red Influence in Arab Land Could Upset Middle East

RUSSIA is trying to win a foothold in the tiny, little-known land of Yemen, which lies along the Red Sea in the Middle East. If the Reds make Yemen an ally, they may stir up new troubles in the area.

For one thing, Yemen claims the neighboring territory of Aden, now under British control (see map). Britain has a large oil refinery in Aden, and is determined not to give it up.

If the Reds gain influence in the region, they may encourage Yemen to press Britain on the question of Aden. A quarrel over the territory could lead to serious fighting.

Yemen, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt are now military allies. They are Arab lands and bitter enemies of the Republic of Israel. There is an uneasy truce between Arabs and Israelis now. But the Reds have been supplying arms to Egypt. They may equip Saudi Arabia and Yemen with weapons, and increase the danger of another Arab war against Israel.

The effort to win little Yemen as an ally may well be the start of a new Russian campaign to spread communist influence throughout the Arab Middle East. The Reds began their drive 3 weeks ago by entertaining in Moscow the Crown Prince of Yemen, the son of Yemen's King. The Prince is the first top Arab official to visit the Russian capital in recent years. He is Vice Premier and Foreign Minister of his country, as well as Prince.

The Russian newspapers called Yemen a "staunch and reliable friend and ally." They said that the Prince's visit was proof of growing cooperation between Reds and Arabs, and charged that western democracies worked to check Arab independence. The Prince spoke of "cooperation" and "friendship" with Russia.

By itself, Yemen would be of little value to Russia. But it could be a steppingstone to other Arab lands. What happens in the little country can affect all of the Middle East.

In size, Yemen is about as large as Nebraska. However, no one can give the exact area, for part of the eastern boundary has never been definitely fixed—as you can see on the map. Population is generally estimated at 4½ million. This may be incorrect, though, for no thorough census has been made in recent years.

A plain, 50 miles wide at most, runs along the Red Sea. From the coastal plain, the land rises sharply to mountains and a central plateau. The plateau—with few good roads—is over 12,000 feet above sea level at its highest point.

The plain is dry. Principal occupation of the people there is raising sheep, goats, and camels.

The plateau has fertile land. Crops include wheat, barley, other grains, apricots, grapes, citrus fruits, vegetables, and coffee. Animal hides and coffee are exported.

Hodeida (population 30,000) is the

country's main port. Sanaa, a walled city with colorful Moslem mosques (churches), is the capital. It has a population of 25,000.

Some 3,000 years ago, Yemen was known as the Minaean Kingdom. Through history, it was at various



MAP FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON
RUSSIA is seeking to gain influence over the little country of Yemen

times held by Egyptians, Ethiopians, and Turks. Yemen became fully independent in 1934, after territorial disputes were settled—for the time being—with Saudi Arabia and Aden.

Yemen and the United States have exchanged diplomatic representatives since 1946, and Yemen joined the United Nations in 1947.

—By THOMAS F. HAWKINS

Historical Background -- Weapons of War

SINCE primitive man, in a fit of anger, hurled a stone at an annoying neighbor, mankind has searched for new weapons of warfare. The club, a sling to aid in throwing rocks, the bow and arrow, and the sword—which came along when metals were discovered—were among the early implements for fighting. Later came explosives and guns. Now we have the most destructive weapon of all—the hydrogen bomb.

Primitive warfare was essentially a man-to-man struggle. When rocks and clubs were used, and even when chipped flint was put on the end of a stick to form a kind of dagger, fighters had to come within close range of one another.

As they looked for more effective ways to fight, men tried to take themselves farther and farther away from the actual combat. Their spears became longer and were hurled at the enemy. The bow and arrow brought a measure of long-range fighting. Fireballs were thrown on enemy ships and into enemy positions to avoid the necessity for close fighting.

The origins of modern warfare date back to the middle of the 13th century when gunpowder was brought to Europe. For about 4 or 5 centuries before that time, fighting in Europe had been carried on chiefly with bows and arrows.

The coming of gunpowder changed man's way of fighting. Its invention is usually attributed to the Chinese, but some authorities claim that the Arabs or Hindus first developed it.

At any rate, by 1242, samples of the powder had reached England and a treatise had been written in that country describing its composition. Another 100 years were to pass before firearms and cannons were developed to use the explosive. Then gunpowder moved to the center of the fighting stage, and held that position for a long time.

Firearms using gunpowder are said to have changed the course of the world. They helped bring an end to the medieval feudal system by putting

an ordinary foot soldier on equal rank with the armored knight. Firearms made it possible for a few people from civilized nations to conquer whole continents occupied by primitive tribes which relied on the bow and arrow.

In 1846, a new era of military discovery began. Guncotton, a violent explosive made by soaking cotton in a mixture of acids, was developed. By the end of the century, dynamite and TNT had been made.

Development of new and increasingly powerful explosives was accompanied by improvements in the weapons that used them. Muskets, rifles, and cannon were the chief firearms until well after the American Revolution. The Gatling gun, which could fire as many as 350 shots a minute, was invented about 1860.

Similar weapons followed. World War I gave the greatest impetus to new inventions in many years. The torpedo, for use under water, was greatly improved. So was the submarine. The tank came into being. Use of the airplane in warfare was begun.

World War II brought weapons that made conflict more terrible than man had known before. The Germans developed guided missiles, the flying weapons that were shot into the heart of London and other British cities. We built the devastating atomic bomb. Now we have the hydrogen bomb. Hence, there is a greater challenge than ever before to preserve peace.

—By THOMAS F. HAWKINS



WEAPONS of war are far more destructive than they were when the American Revolution was fought

The Story of the Week

New Record

Senator Theodore Green, Democrat from Rhode Island, has set a new record. He is the oldest person ever to have served in the United States Senate. On June 17, Green was 88 years, 8 months, and 15 days old. The former record-holder for longevity was Senator Justin Morrill of Vermont, who served back in 1898. The Vermonter died in office at the age of 88 years, 8 months, and 14 days.

Senator Green is an active member of Congress in spite of his 88 years. He wears out younger associates by



SENATOR Theodore Green is the oldest man ever to have served in the Senate. He is 88 years old.

climbing long flights of stairs instead of using the elevator. The Senator either walks to his office on Capitol Hill—a distance of 2 miles—or takes the streetcar. It wasn't too long ago that he gave up climbing Swiss mountain peaks and playing five sets of tennis a week.

While he is the oldest man to serve in the *Senate*, Green must wait until his birthday on October 2 to chalk up another record—that of the oldest man ever to serve in *Congress*. This record now belongs to Representative Robert Doughton of North Carolina, who was 89 when he retired from the House in 1953 (a year before his death). At present, Representative Brent Spence from Kentucky is the oldest member of the House. He is 81.

Asian Visitor

Unless there is a last-minute change in plans, India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru will meet with President Eisenhower in Washington, D. C., in September. The President's rapid recovery from an operation that he underwent last month makes it appear almost certain that the Nehru-Eisenhower talks will take place then.

One reason for Nehru's visit here is to help bring about closer ties between India and the United States. In the past, Nehru has sometimes criticized our global policies and commended those of Russia and Red China. On certain occasions, though, he has also praised our stand on important issues and has indicated his disapproval of Soviet actions.

In an interview with an American newsman not long ago, Nehru had this to say: Americans are showing a growing understanding of India and her problems, just as India is learning more and more to sympathize with the views held by the United States. There

is no reason why the 2 countries can't be the best of friends.

Nehru's last visit to the United States in the fall of 1949. The forthcoming talks will be his first official meeting with President Eisenhower.

Now 66, Nehru has played a prominent role in directing the affairs of his country ever since it became independent of British rule in 1947. At that time he became prime minister, and began a vigorous campaign to modernize the country.

Fourth of July

On Wednesday, July 4, Americans everywhere will celebrate the 180th anniversary of our independence. Throughout the nation, patriotic programs, parades, pageants, athletic events, and other activities will mark the Fourth of July.

Until recently, the Fourth was celebrated to the accompaniment of exploding and sparkling fireworks. But nowadays the holiday is quieter in most states. About three-fourths of the states either prohibit or limit the sale of fireworks within their borders. Most others have laws regulating fireworks to some degree. A federal law prohibits the shipment of fireworks into states which ban their sale.

But many towns and cities permit fireworks to be set off in central locations by trained experts. This makes it possible for many Americans to enjoy beautiful displays of fireworks without running the risk of scorched fingers. Before new laws went into effect, fireworks accounted for as many as 12 deaths and 4,600 serious injuries in a single year.

Israel's Foreign Minister

Israel's foreign affairs are now being handled by a woman. She is Mrs. Golda Myerson, who formerly served as the nation's labor minister.

Mrs. Myerson has replaced Moshe Sharett, who served as Israel's foreign minister from 1948 until a short time ago. Differences between Premier David Ben-Gurion and Sharett over the conduct of Israel's foreign policies led to the former foreign minister's resignation. Ben-Gurion has often criticized Sharett for being unwilling to carry out "bold and audacious" foreign policies which the Pre-

mier feels are urgently needed at this time.

Born 58 years ago in Russia as Golda Mabovitz, Israel's future foreign minister and her family moved to the United States in the early 1900's. While here, she taught school in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

She then married Morris Myerson, who aroused her interest in working for a Jewish nation in Palestine. To work toward that end, the Myersons moved to Palestine in 1920. There, Mrs. Myerson made a name for herself as a Jewish independence leader.

Soon after Israel became an independent nation in 1948, Mrs. Myerson became labor minister under Premier Ben-Gurion. She held that post until becoming foreign minister last month.

Exit from Suez

The green flag of Egypt flies over the Suez Canal today. After a 74-year stay, Britain has turned over its big base in the Suez to the Egyptians. The last British soldier left the Canal Zone on June 13, headed for Cyprus.

It was in October 1954 that Britain agreed to withdraw from the Suez. From now on it will be up to the Egyptians to defend the vital waterway. However, Britain still has a supply base in the Canal Zone staffed by some 800 civilians. And, if the need should arise, the British have the right to bring their troops back at any time during the next 5 years. Britain probably would do so in case of an attack on Turkey or some other Middle Eastern nation.

The Egyptians celebrated the British exit with a 3-day festival. On hand to take part in the festivities was a guest from Russia—the new Foreign Minister, Dmitri Shepilov. He was in Cairo as Premier Gamal Nasser's guest.

Among other things, the Russian leader viewed a showing of Egyptian military power, including some jet fighter planes carrying Russian labels. The planes weren't any surprise to Shepilov. He engineered the arms deal between Russia and Egypt which brought the jets to Cairo.

Many outsiders view both events—the British exit from Suez and the Shepilov visit—with misgivings. Freedom of navigation through the Suez waterway is of great importance to



CHINESE pigeon fanciers fasten whistles like these to the birds' tails. An American newspaperman has made a collection of the whistles. He has more than 100.

the free world. While there's no dispute about Egypt's territorial right to the canal, some people wonder whether the Arab nation can defend it in case of a major attack. They also wonder if Egypt can manage the waterway—a job calling for a variety of technical skills.

Right now the waterway is operated by the Suez Canal Company. But in 1968 the company is supposed to turn the Canal over to the Egyptians.

As for the Shepilov visit, the Russians clearly are making an all-out attempt to woo the Arab nation to their side. The Egyptians have already received jets and other weapons from the communists, and other deals may be in the offing.

During his stay, Shepilov told the Egyptians that Russia wants to improve relations with all countries. But he said that ties with Arab states come first. Then he made Egypt an offer: Russia will lend Egypt the money to build a huge dam at Aswan.

This is a project close to Egypt's heart. The United States and Britain have also offered to help finance the project.

The world has yet to discover the full meaning of recent events in Egypt. But it would seem that they threaten more trouble for the nations of the West.

Peru and Bolivia

There is still a cloud of uncertainty over the outcome of recent elections held in Peru and Bolivia. Voters in the 2 South American lands went to the polls last month to elect new presidents and new legislators. It was the first time that Bolivia's women had voting privileges.

In Bolivia, Hernando Siles, now the country's vice president, won more votes than any other presidential candidate. But his chief opponent, Oscar Unzaga, charges that Siles and his supporters did not permit a free election to take place. Unzaga, who heads Bolivia's Socialist Falange Party, accused his opponents of using "terroristic tactics" to keep his supporters away from the polls.

On August 6, Bolivia's new Congress is scheduled to meet to ratify the election results. Unless the Socialist Falangists make trouble, Siles is expected to be certified as the winner.

In Peru's presidential election, 5



UNDER \$1,000 is the price quoted by the designer of this new 3-wheeled car. The 400-pound auto is made of molded Fiberglas over a steel frame. Its inventor says it can go 70 miles per hour and carry 2 passengers.

men ran for the country's top elective post. Manuel Prado, who served as Peru's president from 1939 until 1945, and Fernando Balaunde, a United States-educated architect, received most votes.

But in Peru a candidate must get a majority of all votes cast to win the presidency. None of the leading candidates succeeded in doing this. Hence, Peru's Congress, which is scheduled to meet shortly, is to decide the winner.

Mountains of Mail

Uncle Sam's postal service—the world's biggest business—is bursting at the seams. In 1938, U. S. postal workers handled 5 billion pounds of mail, or about 26 billion pieces. Now they handle 12 billion pounds, or 53 billion pieces each year.

As a result, our post offices are terribly overcrowded. Postal workers in some cities sort mail in poorly ventilated basements or even in parking lots during the rush seasons.

Besides the overcrowding, the Post Office Department is beset with another problem. Each year it runs further in the red. This has been true every peacetime year since 1916, but today our postal deficit is more than 500 million dollars a year.

Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield has urged Congress to raise the postal rates to help wipe out the debt. He points out that it costs 3½¢ to carry a first-class letter. He'd like to increase the postage on a first-class letter to 4¢, hike airmail to 7¢, and boost postage on second- and third-class mail.

People who agree with the Postmaster General say it stands to reason that it costs more to deliver mail now than it did years ago. They point out that a first-class letter carries 5¢ postage in Canada, 8½¢ in Sweden, and

9½¢ in West Germany. Our rates are just too low, they argue.

Many congressmen say that election year isn't a good time to raise postal rates. They fear the voters back home wouldn't approve. Other people say the postal service was never intended to make money. It's a *service*, and if it runs in the red the government should absorb the debt. Still other people say if the Post Office Department were run more efficiently, it wouldn't go into the red.

To the last argument, postal officials say, "We are trying to cut costs and at the same time improve service. We've made some headway, too." They go on to tell how.

In a few big cities, automatic stamp-vending machines have been installed. The machines make change, thank the customer, and deliver the stamps. The machine cuts costs and speeds service.

Money orders have been streamlined. There are new lightweight trucks to haul mail. The vehicles require few repairs and they get around faster. Mobile post offices which move along the highways also speed service.

Officials look to more improvements in the future. They say that some day electronic machines will read the addresses on typewritten envelopes. A big machine may take mail, face it all the right way, and stamp each envelope automatically.

Flag for Army

Through the years, the United States Army has fought 7 major wars and conducted 145 military campaigns. But it has never had a flag. Last month, on its 181st anniversary, Vice President Nixon presented the Army with a red, white, and blue banner of its own.

The flag is made of white silk, bordered with yellow fringe. It carries



UNITED PRESS

ADMIRAL CHESTER NIMITZ, one of our most famous naval leaders in World War II, is enjoying his retirement in California. He has a set of powerful glasses through which he can see ships coming and going in the San Francisco Bay area. The admiral likes to watch the vessels from his Berkeley home.



A RECENT picture from Moscow shows television antennas on the tops of even the most run-down dwellings. Some homes which don't have running water boast television. Apparently the Muscovites are extremely fond of TV programs.

the seal of the Department of the Army—embroidered in blue. A red scroll, under the seal, has white letters reading United States Army. Beneath the scroll is a well-known date—1775.

The design was chosen by Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker from a score of suggested patterns. Expert needleworkers in Philadelphia made the flag and are now at work on others which will be displayed in the Pentagon. In time, the new banner will wave over Army headquarters in many parts of the country.

In Brief

The Netherlands' policy of cooperating closely with us and other western nations on defense and other matters is likely to continue for a time at least. In elections held a short time ago, a 2-party coalition government which has been in office since World War II was returned to power. The communists, meanwhile, lost ground in the balloting.

Yugoslavia will be host to India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Egypt's Premier Gamal Nasser later this month. On July 18, Nasser and Nehru are scheduled to meet with Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito. The 3 leaders, who advocate "neutrality" in the global struggle between Russian communism and democracy, are expected to discuss proposals for lessening western-Soviet differences.

Red China has released 2 more Americans in an effort to get the deadlocked American-Red Chinese talks in Geneva, Switzerland, moving again. We have long insisted that the Reds release all Americans held in Chinese communist prisons before agreeing to talk over other American-Red Chinese differences. We and the Chinese began talks on this matter last fall. Since then, the communists have released some Americans but have thus far been unwilling to free 11 still held in Red jails.

Yugoslavia will continue to get aid from Uncle Sam for the time being at least, our officials say, despite closer ties between that country and Russia. During last month's visit to Moscow, Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito signed a friendship pact with the Soviets. Tito pointed out, though, that he hopes to keep on friendly terms with both Russia and the western nations.

New Words

Every year, dictionaries list new words which have been added to our language. Some of the words, coined by teen-agers, scientists, writers, and other Americans, are used for a short time and then forgotten. Other expressions become a permanent part of our vocabulary.

Lexicographers—language experts who prepare dictionaries—say the following words are among the latest in use:

Exurbs—suburbs within commuting distance of a city. Generally, fairly well-to-do people live in the exurbs.

Gasorama—a gasoline filling station.

Narrowcasting—toll television in which the viewers must pay to see a TV show.

Gawkie-talkie—a television-telephone apparatus.

Rolligon—a vehicle which crawls or floats on air bags.

Baskart—a supermarket shopping cart.

Airtel—a housing unit similar to a motel except that it is located at an airport.

Reprivatization—taking industries out from under government control and ownership and returning them to private hands.

AMERICAN OBSERVER

A text prepared for the study of current history in senior high schools, or the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades. Published by Civic Education Service, Inc., at 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., weekly throughout the year (except issues of Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter, and three issues from the middle of August to the first week in September). Subscription price, \$1.20 a school year or 60 cents a semester in clubs of 5 or more; single subscription \$2.00 a calendar year. For a term shorter than a semester the price is 2½ cents a week. Second-class mail privileges authorized at Washington, D. C., September 15, 1931.

Publications of

CIVIC EDUCATION SERVICE

American Observer *The Junior Review*
Weekly News Review *The Young Citizen*
Civic Leader

Walter E. Myer, Founder
 Ruth G. Myer, Business Manager
 Clay Coss, Managing Editor
 J. Hubert Anderson, Executive Editor

Associate Editors
 Anton A. Berle, Victor Black, Marvin Collins,
 Tim Coss, Hazel L. Eldridge, Thomas F. Hawkins,
 Barbara Harlbut, Thomas K. Myer, Robert E. Schwartz, Howard O. Sweet, John W. Tottle, Jr.

William J. Sherrick, Editor of *Civic Leader*; Julian E. Cerebello, Illustrator; Kermit Johnson, Art Editor; Joan Craig, Associate Artist

Weather Lookout

(Concluded from page 1)

When the weatherman says RAIN TODAY, we carry our umbrellas. Grocers feature hot-weather dishes if they hear the forecast. TEMPERATURE IN HIGH 90'S TODAY.

Private firms which make weather forecasts their specialty do a good business. They advise air-conditioning firms when to advertise. They tell insurance companies what the weather was like when an accident took place. For a small fee, they'll keep a family—planning an outdoor wedding—posted on the latest weather forecast.

Sometimes, of course, the weatherman gets fooled. His forecast proves inaccurate. But the mistake is rarely due to shoddy work. Considering how complicated the weather is, it's a wonder the forecasters are right as often as they are! We still know far too little about the weather and what causes it. Scientists explain it this way:

A vast ocean of air surrounds our globe. The blanket extends 500 to 600 miles into space. It is here that our weather is made.

Dr. Harry Wexler of the Weather Bureau says the ocean of air is so huge that if it were divided up for observation among the people on earth, we'd all have 2,000,000 tons of air to keep an eye on. When we try to find out what's going on in the atmosphere, we're a little like a fish at the bottom of the sea trying to guess what's happening at the surface.

Today most of our weather forecasts are made at the earth's surface. We have relatively few balloon stations for determining what's going on far above the earth. Most of what we know about high altitudes comes from information gathered by experimental rockets.

Perhaps the most important contribution to our knowledge of the weather will be made by the earth satellites which Uncle Sam plans to launch within a year or two. They will give us many new ideas about what's happening in the great ocean of air which surrounds us.

Making forecasts is an important part of the weatherman's job. But he has another big task, too. Weather experts also hunt ways to control the weather and make it do what they want it to. Until recently we didn't know how well scientists were succeeding with this part of their work.

A few months ago a special weather



INFORMATION on weather conditions pours into the Weather Bureau offices day and night. Forecasters assemble the facts and make their predictions.

committee handed in a report to President Eisenhower. The experts told the President that we are making some progress in controlling the weather—especially when it comes to rainmaking.

Scientists have known for some time how to make rain by sprinkling clouds with chemicals. But there's been doubt about how much good it does.

The President's committee reported that rainmaking is worth the trouble. The experts say it has actually produced extra rain in some areas. They also point out that sprinkling clouds can sometimes prevent a hailstorm.

"Someday," the committee reported, "we may know how to control lightning, take the sting out of tornadoes and hurricanes, curb harmful hailstorms, and increase rainfall. But it will probably be many years before we have the necessary knowledge."

Yes, it may be a long time before scientists get a tight grip on the weather. In fact, we may never be able to predict the weather every time. But we're making progress. In a few years weathermen may make accurate forecasts not only for tomorrow or next month, but even for the next season.

The U. S. Weather Bureau maintains 314 offices—manned by full-time employees—at cities and airports in the United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and Pacific islands. Weather reports are made at 350 other places by various government agencies and by private citizens. The Weather Bureau

has 12,600 substations which turn in partial reports. Ships at sea and scientists in other lands also help collect weather data.

Weathermen are learning more all the time about the mysterious jet stream. It was first discovered during World War II. Bomber pilots flying high over the Pacific reported that their planes were pulled back by strong winds. As more and more of the reports came in, weathermen took notice.

They learned that at 30,000 feet or more above the earth, giant winds—called the jet stream—roam at speeds of 100 to 300 miles an hour. As they blow this way and that, the winds cause changes in the weather. By checking on the jet stream, weathermen make more accurate forecasts.

Putting together all weather facts is a big job, and it takes time. Weathermen look forward to the day when giant machines will take some of the drudgery out of their work.

A big machine has been doing just this for nearly a year in Suitland, Maryland. Information from weather stations is fed into the electronic computer at noon each day.

With the facts it gets, the machine turns out a 12-hour, 24-hour, or even a 36-hour prediction—within 6 hours. Scientists think the machine is the first of many mechanical brains which will greatly improve weather forecasts.

While working on forecasts, the Weather Bureau takes time out to answer letters. The mail often brings two questions:

(1) *Is our climate changing? Winters seem to be warmer than they were years ago.* There is some reason to think that winters are getting warmer. Perhaps you've heard your grandfather say, "We certainly don't have as much snow as we had when I was a boy." Other people back him up.

Farmers in northern Canada say they have 10 more days in each growing season than they did years ago. They raise food 100 miles closer to the Arctic than their fathers did. Meanwhile, farmers in Iceland raise crops of cabbage and other vegetables—something new for them.

Some birds now winter in northern states instead of going south. In other parts of the world, people point out that glaciers are shrinking.

Admiral Donald B. MacMillan, who has crossed the Arctic Ocean 30 times in the past 47 years, reports a gradual drop in the number of icebergs in the northland. The Admiral says that in 1913 members of his crew counted nearly 200 of the white bergs. Now they are a rare sight.

The explorer believes this is happening because glaciers, from which icebergs come, are shrinking until they no longer reach the sea. The summer Arctic sun is melting the edges of the glaciers faster than snow builds them each winter. When this happens, fewer icebergs are created.

It also means, Admiral MacMillan says, that there is less ice in the North Atlantic to cool the air passing over it. So now the winds that blow across Greenland are not so cold as they were 50 to 100 years ago.

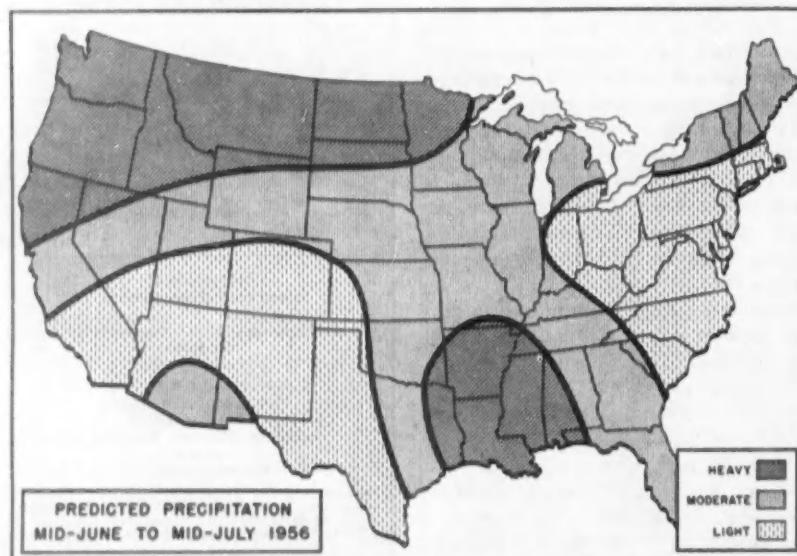
When scientists are asked if winters are getting warmer, they have two answers—yes and no. Some of them agree that the weather is warmer. They predict 100 years of warmer weather.

Other experts aren't convinced. They say we don't have enough facts to prove the weather is warmer.

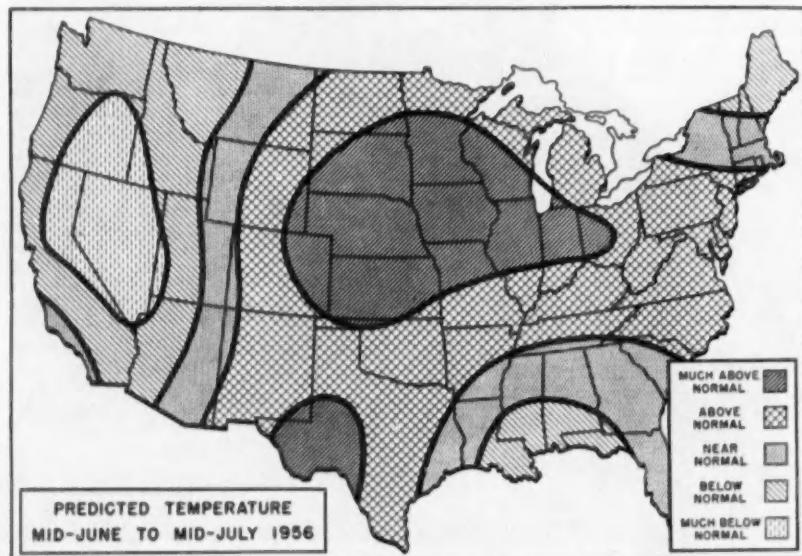
(2) *Do atomic and hydrogen bomb tests affect the weather?* People who ask this question blame heavy rains and tornadoes on big explosions which take place a short time before the storms. They wonder, too, if hurricanes are caused by atomic blasts.

Most scientists say there's no connection between atomic explosions and the weather. They point out that tornadoes and hurricanes are much too powerful to be the result of an atomic explosion. However, scientists are still studying this question. They aren't sure they have all the answers.

—By HAZEL L. ELDREDGE

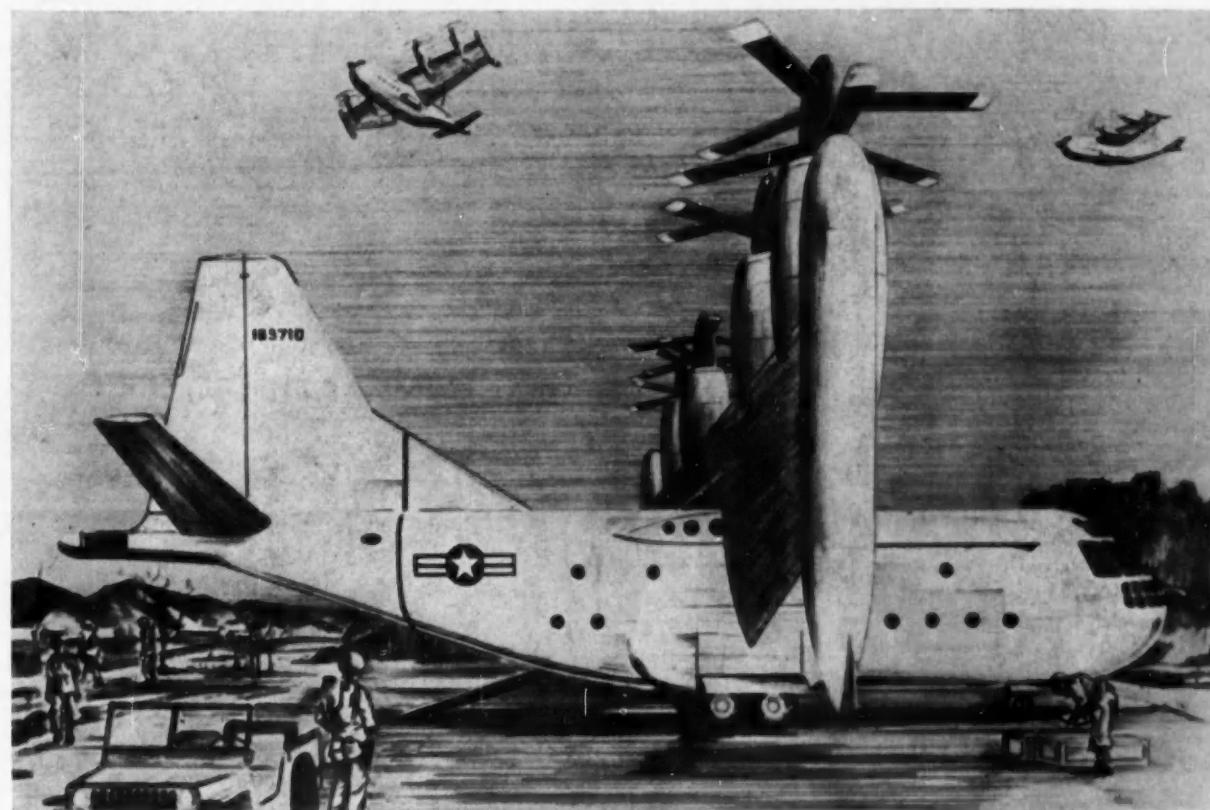


HERE ARE maps showing long-range predictions for the period from June 15 to July 15. You can check to see how closely the forecasts measured up for



the 2 weeks already passed and for the first half of July in your own area. Long-range forecasting is improving, say the weathermen.

ADAPTED FROM U. S. WEATHER MAPS BY JOHNSON



NO LONG RUNWAY would be needed for this aircraft, which is proposed as a freight carrier for the Army. It performs like a helicopter when the wings tilt upward. In this position the plane can rise vertically. With the wings level, it flies like a regular plane. Such a plane would enable the Army to fly large quantities of supplies to remote areas.

SCIENCE IN THE NEWS

FARMERS may someday grow feed for their cattle right in their barns. A Belgian biologist, Gaston Perin, has developed a machine that grows green grass all year round.

The machine was tested last winter on 2 Wisconsin dairy farms. When hayfields were covered with snow, the cows were feasting on oat grass from the new indoor pasture. The equipment has been in regular use in Europe, which has to import feed for cattle, and in the desert areas of Africa.

Here is how the machine works: A steel cabinet about the size of a large refrigerator stands in the corner of the barn. It holds 6 trays.

Into each of the trays the farmer puts a layer of oats and some fertilizer. In a frame at the top, he puts water which seeps down through the trays and runs out the bottom. No soil is used.

The cows in the barn furnish enough heat to make the seeds grow. Cattle give off more body heat than most other animals. The light necessary for growth comes from either the sun or fluorescent bulbs.

After only a week, the farmer pulls out the trays and finds a lush, green carpet of oat grass, 6 to 8 inches high. The cows eat it all—roots, stems, and plants—and look around for more.

*

Scientists have been conducting tests to determine how much water is lost from reservoirs by evaporation. The amount is so great that many cities which lack sufficient water would have plenty if they could prevent evaporation of their supplies.

The most recent test was made at Lake Mead, which lies on the border between Arizona and Nevada. According to a report of the Geological Survey division of the Department of Interior, more than 7 feet of water evaporates from the surface of this huge, man-made lake each year. This is equal to about 275 billion gallons.

One of the world's leading institutions for study of the sun plans a 4-year survey to determine the extent of that body's influence on the earth's weather. The High Altitude Observatory of the University of Colorado believes its study will enable forecasters to make better long-range weather predictions. By examining the sun, they could tell what the weather would be for large sections of the nation several months ahead. This would be of great benefit to farmers, certain businessmen, and many other people.

*

Birds store up fat before they take off on their long yearly migrations. This gives them enough strength to make flights on which they might have trouble finding food.



THIS WEIRD garb is worn by workers for protection against dangerous gases and atomic radiation.

Scientists at the University of Georgia made this discovery by measuring the amount of fat on the bodies of birds flying south. Birds headed for Central and South America had stored up more fat than those flying to the southern United States.

The ruby-throated hummingbird, one of the smallest birds known, stores up enough fat before it starts its trip south to carry it 800 miles. This supports the theory that the bird makes a long flight over the water to Central America each fall.

*

The age of the huge group of stars and planets through which the earth spins has been worked out on a calculating machine at Cambridge University in England. After figuring for nearly a year, the machine has produced an answer of $6\frac{1}{2}$ billion years.

A British astronomer was in charge of the problem. He got most of the data which he fed into the calculator from observatories in the United States. He also studied a cluster of about 100,000 stars in the large group to get information for the machine. With this data about the mass, radius, and other properties of the stars, the calculator was able to come up with an answer.

*

Engineers at the University of Michigan have drawn plans for an atomic food-processing plant to be carried on a train. It would be used to treat food with nuclear rays. The train would travel to sections of the country where it was most needed. For example, it could be used to preserve seafood in states with a large fishing industry and to protect harvested grain in the Midwest from destructive insects.

The train's inventors estimate it would cost about \$100,000 to build and a little more than that to operate each year. It could handle up to 11 tons of food an hour.

—By VICTOR BLOCK

News Quiz

Disarmament

- What has been a major reason for the failure to work out a disarmament program in recent years?
- What disarmament proposal did President Eisenhower suggest last summer?
- In general, how do the United States and Russia differ on the issue of inspection?
- Why do U. S. officials believe that a reduction of forces at this time would harm us more than it would harm the Soviet Union?
- Describe briefly the step-by-step program favored by the United States.
- Why would nuclear disarmament be handled differently than other disarmament?
- Why are Great Britain and France interested in having nuclear weapons destroyed as quickly as possible?
- What opposing views are advanced on the likelihood of a disarmament program's going into effect?

Discussion

- Do you think that the adoption of a disarmament plan along the lines suggested by the United States could prevent another world war? Why, or why not?

- Do you or do you not think that an effective disarmament program must provide for unlimited inspection powers? Explain.

Weather

- Describe how the U. S. Weather Bureau plans to track down hurricanes and send out early warning signals.
- How does the weather affect business? Give three examples.
- Weathermen say their forecasts are right _____ times out of _____.
- Why is it so difficult to predict the weather accurately?
- Describe what is meant by the jet stream.
- How will the satellites which the United States plans to launch help weathermen?
- How do weather balloons aid forecasters?
- Tell how many offices the Weather Bureau maintains.
- How will machines help the weathermen of the future?

Discussion

- Do you think the weather is changing? Give reasons to back up your answer.

Miscellaneous

- Who is the oldest person to have served in the U. S. Senate? What state does he represent?
- Give one reason for Prime Minister Nehru's forthcoming visit to the United States.
- Name the new foreign minister of Israel.
- For what reasons do many observers view Britain's exit from Suez with alarm?
- How do postal rates in the United States compare with those in such countries as Sweden and West Germany? Do you feel that U. S. postal rates should be increased or left as they are? Give your reasons.
- What do these new words mean: narrowcasting, airtel, reprivatization?
- Give several reasons why Russia is trying to gain influence and win a foothold in Yemen?
- Who is Harold Stassen? Tell something about his job.

References

"Arms Control in the United Nations: A Decade of Disagreement," by David F. Cavers, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, April 1956.

"What We Don't Know About Weather," by L. Engel, *New York Times Magazine*, February 12, 1956.

WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"Why Close Schools in Summer?" by Harry Henderson in Collier's.

Why close schools in summer? It's a common-sense question, uttered with increasing frequency nowadays at PTA and school-board meetings. At first blush, the answer seems obvious.

It would be a rare business with a comparable investment in plant and equipment (\$31,000,000,000) that could afford to shut down for a quarter of the year. In this era of educational shortages, when standards are lowered by overcrowded classes, it is plausible to assume that at least some of the slack could be taken up during the idle months.

Under a schedule which started back when children had to be let out of school to help with the crops, students lose 1 year in every 4, a year which might be used advantageously. And teachers with year-round contracts might be better able to make ends meet without putting in those summer hours as filling-station attendants or waitresses.

The relentless logic of all this is not, however, as simple as it seems on the surface. The prospect of a year-round extension of the routine of the normal school months strikes terror into some sensitive souls. Tired and exhausted teachers, some with 40 youngsters to a room, often wait longingly for June. Many fear a kind of educational stretch-out in which salaries may not keep pace with their added burdens.

There is, many youngsters will agree, something to be said for school vacations. At one time or another more than a dozen American cities, looking for economic short cuts have experimented with the idea of keeping the schools going full blast for 4 full school quarters each year. The experiments have foundered on such problems as falling attendance, disrupted family vacations, higher costs, and other complications.

Given the wastes of the summer close-down, given the difficulties of compulsory 12-month school, is there a happy medium for making better off-season use of our school facilities?

In a number of American communities where a flexible summer program has been tried out, the answer is yes. These communities like summer



DEVANT

WHY NOT keep schools open all year?

school and have had sufficient experience with it to point to a constructive way for other American towns and cities to improve their educational system.

Extending the school year requires vision, intelligent planning, skill, sometimes courage, and, at the beginning at least, a bigger outlay of money. The acid test, of course, is: What does it do for the kids? The answer would generally seem to be: a lot. And when the program is well handled, there is a big bonus for the community in its effect, too, on teachers and parents.

"The Role of the Independent Voter in Our Political Life," a speech by Goodwin J. Knight, governor of California.

One of the most optimistic signs for the future of our country lies in the fact that the blind allegiance to a single political party persuasion, so prevalent among our voters only a few years ago, is steadily yielding to another force—loyalty to reason and better knowledge rather than labels and slogans.

No single political party on the American scene today can claim for itself the sole possession of all the virtues that constitute the woof and warp of our political fabric. And it follows that the evils, the mistakes, and the shortcomings of our political structure represent a common heritage of all organized partisan groups.

The ability of the American voters to swing their support from one political party to another, at each Presidential election, is evidence of the intellectual and moral courage possessed by our people. It stresses the fact that they are free in their thinking processes, and they have liberated themselves from the partisanship that would bind them to support of a political organization solely because of their previous voting practices. All this signifies the growth of a large

The idea has been tried in several communities, as a *Collier's* writer points out.

and deciding group of independent voters, a dominating factor in our political life of today.

Those who would control the destiny of our national affairs would do well to court the support of our independent voters, for they represent the undecided giant in American politics.

"Japan vs. Red Trade," by William Cooper in the Washington Daily News.

Japan, like a moth around a flame, is edging closer to all-out trade with the communist world. She has little to gain and much to lose, but many of her businessmen won't realize that until their fingers are singed.

Japanese research stagnated during the war and crumbled with defeat. Despite low labor costs and some advances in textile and cheap consumer goods, heavy industry lags behind the Western world.

Japan's businessmen deplore this, although they hesitate to give up the wasteful employment system they have used for generations. It is easier to blame the United Nations' trade ban against Red China (which the Japanese so far have observed). Those Japanese who urge lifting or ignoring of the ban make 2 points:

One is that many items Japan is forbidden to sell Red China are permitted to enter Eastern Europe from free countries, and eventually find their way to China anyway. The other is that if trade with mainland China were possible, Japan could get better and cheaper iron ore.

Japanese businessmen remember that a big chunk of their exports went to China before the war. They seldom recall that much went to satisfy the Japanese militarists and occupiers of Manchuria and China during that era and that other products were forced down Chinese throats.

Red China no longer wants Japan's junk. It is exporting junk of its own. Economists estimate that if Chinese-Japanese trade were put on a normal

basis, it would amount to no more than 4 per cent of Japan's exports. China has little to offer besides ores, wool, and soybeans.

But Japan's businessmen are satisfied that if the West would quit being silly they could capture control of much of China's market. They are sure there is always someone in China who can solve any problem for a few hundred dollars under the table as they did before World War II. But the Reds don't operate that way.

British businessmen once thought the same thing. In the words of one of Britain's top Far East diplomats: "No one is worse equipped to deal with the Chinese communists than those who knew China best before the war."

"An Atom Pool for Europe," an editorial in the Kansas City Star.

The dream of economic and political unity for Western Europe is another stride nearer reality. Six countries have agreed in principle to form a European atomic energy pool. The 6 nations already comprise the European Coal and Steel Community. Along with combining their atomic efforts, they have agreed to reduce or eliminate tariffs and allow the free circulation of goods.

The 6 cooperating countries—Italy, France, West Germany, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxembourg—have a common problem. On its own, none is big or wealthy enough to establish its own atomic industry for peaceful uses. But jointly they will be able to use their research information, installations, and investments so as to have a larger program.

Western Europe is badly in need of new sources of industrial power, much more so than the United States at this time. The atomic energy pool can become a major source of strength for free Europe during the next decade. It also will do much for the ideal of achieving European unity.



UNITED PRESS

CALIFORNIA Governor Goodwin Knight thinks the independent voter is the one who decides our important national elections